

## SHOOT TO KILL.

**Sheriff and 12 Deputies Hold the Cairo Jail**

**Against the Attack of a Mob of Hundreds.**

**ONE PERSON IS DEAD**

**And Four Are Wounded by the Peace Guardians.**

**Attacking Party Was Bent on Lynching Two Negroes.**

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 18.—Thirty militiamen, members of Company K, of this city, this morning, patrolled the sidewalk in front of the Alexander county court house, where shortly before 1 a. m., Alex Halliday, leader of a mob attack on the jail, was shot to death by deputy sheriffs and where four others, two of them not members of the mob were wounded.

Halliday, son of a former mayor, of Cairo, lay for three hours dying beside the court house steps with temperature a low degree, above zero.

During that entire time Sheriff Nellis, acting on orders received by telephone from Governor Deneen, refused to permit any one to remove the wounded man, or to allow a physician to enter the enclosure.

The sheriff says he believed the man was dead. Militiamen who removed his body at 4 a. m., say it was warm, indicating that death had come but a short time before.

**The Dead.**  
ALEX HALLIDAY, 35 years old, dayman, son of former Mayor Thomas W. Halliday, of Cairo, wounded in head and body.

**The Wounded.**  
Sam Wessinger, former policeman, wounded in head and shoulder, at St. Mary's infirmary.

John Maloney, brother-in-law of Mrs. Rose Maloney, whose purse was snatched by one of the negro prisoners sought by the mob, slight wound on cheek.

Horton Crehan, wounded in ankle.  
George B. Walker, the Associated Press correspondent, wounded in the leg.

Crehan was shot when he stopped for a moment to learn what the trouble was about.

**Eight Deputies Were Negroes.**  
Eight of the 12 deputy sheriffs whose shots killed Halliday and wounded the others were negroes. This fact was not definitely known to the crowd which stormed the court house, but it was suspected, and the suspicion helped to arouse the racial feeling that spurred on the crowd.

The deadly volley which the sheriff's men fired from the windows of the court house was fired in answer to scattering shots from the crowd, and after the deadly volley which the sheriff's order, had fired one volley in the air.

One of the bullets fired from the crowd grazed the sheriff's right arm, causing a blood blister, but not breaking the skin. Others fell near him. It was after this, he says, that his men fired directly at the mob.

The mob fell back to two saloons adjoining the court house and jail, and remained there until the saloons were closed, after 3 a. m., on an order of Mayor Parsons, caused by a message from the governor at Springfield.

When the men were turned out of the saloons, it was too cold to remain outside, and another attack on the court house was not ventured. The militia company, ordered out by the governor at midnight, did not succeed in assembling until 4 a. m., and at that hour the militiamen relieved Nellis' deputies.

**Origin of the Trouble.**  
The mob attack on the jail was the outgrowth of public indignation over petty crimes by negroes, particularly purse snatchings and annoyances to women.

Mrs. Rose Maloney's purse was snatched Wednesday evening. She drew a revolver and fired at the negro, but he ran away with her purse. In her purse was a silver dollar to which a postage stamp, had become attached.

Mrs. Maloney told the police of this fact, and when a negro offered such a coin in a store yesterday he was arrested.

The negro, John Pratt, confessed that he had taken Mrs. Maloney's purse, and several days ago that of Mrs. Accord. He said Lincoln Wilson was his accomplice, and Wilson, a negro, was also arrested. Sheriff Nellis heard talk of lynching yesterday afternoon and this talk increased in the early evening.

At about midnight an order was sent to Cairo for Captain Greany and the local militia company to proceed to the sheriff's aid. There was delay in finding Greany and in arousing the militiamen.

The sheriff called on Mayor Parsons for aid from the police. The mayor said he would order some of the night force to assist Nellis, but none of the eight night policemen appeared at the court house.

From 10 p. m. until midnight the crowd gathered in the saloons and talk of lynching grew into the determination to attack the jail and take out the two negro prisoners.

**Building Was Dark.**  
The building itself was dark and the mob could not see the sheriff and 12 deputies standing guard with shotguns, at the windows of the two offices on either side of the main entrance. As the crowd rushed toward the steps, Sheriff Nellis called loudly:

"Stand back, or my men will fire on you."

The first four men in the crowd, Nellis declares, had handkerchiefs over their faces. Nellis drew a revolver and shouting a command to fire, he fired a shot over the heads of the mob.

The deputies, who had been ordered to fire their first volley in the air, did not fire. As the crowd, died away, pistol shots began popping from the crowd and bullets fell around the sheriff. Then came the second volley. Halliday, who had started up the steps in advance of his fellows, was killed by the charges from at least two shotguns. He fell over the railing of the court house steps and lay silent in the snow. The others fell back hurriedly, none of the wounded men being in too serious condition to leave.

At a saloon the wounds of the four

men were dressed and Sheriff Nellis was called up by telephone.

"We want to send over and get that man who is lying there," said a voice from the saloon.

"You can't come until I've talked to the governor," said Nellis, and he called up Springfield. He told Governor Deneen that the man in the snow was dead, as he believed him to be, and asked whether he should permit the body to be removed.

The governor advised me, Nellis says, to await until the militia came, and to take no chances on a ruse which might result in the renewal of the mob's attack. So when the next message came from the saloon, Nellis told his questioner that every one must keep away.

**The Riot Last November.**  
The mob spirit has never died here since the murder of Miss Annie Pelly, a shop girl, last November by a negro, which was followed by the lynching of a negro and a white man.

The double lynching which aroused the anti-negro sentiment in Cairo culminated in the mob outbreak of last night took place on the night of November 11, last.

The body of Miss Pelly had been found in an alley. She had been attacked and murdered. William "Froggie" James, a negro, was arrested on suspicion, after a hunt for the murderer in which bloodhounds were used. The sheriff's office took James from the jail. He was hanged in the public square and his body riddled with bullets.

There were here a hundred thousands also took from the jail and lynched Henry Salzman, a white man, who was held on a charge of wife murder.

Governor Deneen rushed troops to Cairo to quell the riot. He ordered and prevented the lynching of Arthur Alexander, another negro suspected of complicity in the Pelly murder. The man was taken away to Chicago for safe keeping and afterwards released on proving his innocence. John Pratt, one of the negroes in jail was arrested yesterday and it is said, confessed that he had snatched the purse of Mrs. Maloney.

He was indicted by the grand jury, and he had been identified by Mrs. Maloney.

"The deputies fired without orders from Sheriff Nellis, so far as I have been able to determine," said Mayor George Parsons today. "I am assured the sheriff gave no order to shoot."

"The sheriff is higher in authority than the mayor and when the trouble was pending, I immediately notified Nellis that I was at his command. I ordered all saloons closed. I was called on the telephone by Governor Deneen, who gave me positive instructions to see that all dramshops were kept closed."

"The mob was after was John Pratt. He was released last summer under the parole law, which I am glad to say has been knocked out by the legislature."

Company K has relieved Sheriff Nellis and has matters fully in hand. The whole town is worked up over the mob and while there may be the trouble for some time, it is asserted that the end is not yet.

A heavy guard of soldiers has been placed around the jail and no one is allowed to enter the jail yard.

Coroner James McManus began an investigation of the shooting of Alexander Halliday. He has already stated, if he finds, as physicians stated, Halliday died from the loss of blood and exposure.

Company K called an ambulance and Halliday was taken to a hospital. Physicians there said Halliday's wounds were not necessarily mortal and that he might live. It was said today it was impossible for him to have been saved if he had been taken from the court house grounds immediately after he was shot.

**HUNT ALONG THE RIVER.**  
Roosevelts Will Do Some Shooting on the Banks of the Nile.

Gondokoro, Sudan, on the Upper Nile, Feb. 18.—Colonel Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt and Edmund Heller, the zoologist, left on a steamer today for a final week of shooting along the river banks. Meantime R. J. Cunningham, the field naturalist; Major Edgar A. Mearns and J. Alden Loring will remain here to pack the specimens, and handle the porters and others who have accompanied the Americans as helpers, and conclude the details incident to the winding up of the expedition. With the exception of the river excursion, the hunting is practically ended.

The party will leave here about February 26, and from then on Mr. Roosevelt will devote himself to the preparation of the lectures he is to deliver upon his arrival in Europe.

Kermit Roosevelt and Mr. Loring distinguished themselves today. A native had fallen into the river near the steamer occupied by Colonel Roosevelt and was drowned. Kermit and Mr. Loring learned of the accident and in an effort to recover the body both plunged into the water heedless of the dangers from the crocodiles and the swift current. They secured harm.

The governor of Mongalla, the Belgian commandant at Lado, and other officials called on Colonel Roosevelt during the forenoon.

Colonel Roosevelt, who is making his hunting trip on the steamer Redjaf, expects to return here on the 26th. He said today he would not make any statement. Some of the people represented a number of the organized enemies of Mayor Green and the others were business and professional men.

Since the refusal of P. I. Bonebrake to accept the proposition and the withdrawal of James S. Warner and C. E. Jordan the enemies of the administration and the people who are clamoring for a "clean sweep with a new broom" have laid stress upon their first candidate, Mr. Howard, though his selection could hardly be regarded in the light of a clean sweep.

That "insurgent" spirit. The "insurgent" spirit is running riot over the city. Everyone is talking and writing "insurgency." In spite of the apparently good work of the last administration there is a big sentiment to use the "broom." The school board fight seems to have instigated the reform movement and in gatherings there is a strong talk in favor of the new slate.

Some of the members of the administration are fighting this sentiment. They claim that a whole new set of commissioners would be a foolish action on the part of the voters. They insist that there should be one or two commissioners at least of the old regime. The "insurgents" on the other hand declare that all of the appointive offices should be changed.

There are many "political organizations" in Topeka. Mayor Green and the administration is supported by a strong body of men who will and always have held together. As to the organized body of friends and believers in his policies and W. H. Kemper is supported by a combination of lodges, churches and other organizations. It is a hard matter to place a man with any "party" or "organization."

The above revamped, repaired and corrected list gives the exact political situation in the bee hive of commission form candidates today. Since the last list in the State Journal some candidates have dropped out, and others have entered.

It is now believed around the city hall that the crest of the political wave of candidate announcements has been reached and the race from now on will be between those whose names appear above. There are a few "doubtfuls" in the list who may drop out at any time but a big majority of them will fight it out until the primaries.

Several people over the city have asked who were the strong candidates at this time. Upon inquiry among a large number of the politicians and people in the city the State Journal has found that the following list of candidates for commissioner are now receiving a big "boom":

C. E. Jordan, Fred R. Huntoon, Eugene B. Stotts, John P. Rogers, A. A. Graham, H. B. Howard, William Macferran, W. G. Tandy, E. F. Stanley, Roy L. Bone, F. C. Bowen, H. P. Miller and F. M. Newland. For mayor the contest is apparently between William Green and W. H. Kemper.

This list is secured from all classes of people without prejudice of any kind. All who submitted the names asked that their names be withheld. They turned in the list without a personal request of any kind. It was their honest, unbiased opinion.

**Howard for Mayor.**  
Despite his former protestations and his denials, there is a movement among the "insurgents" of the city to run H. B. Howard, councilman, for mayor. This matter was placed before him by a committee of business men last evening.

Councilman Howard would say nothing about it today. He admitted that there had been several overtures after him asking that he make the race but he would not make any statement. Some of the people represented a number of the organized enemies of Mayor Green and the others were business and professional men.

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## IN CITY POLITICS.

**One More Attempt to Make Howard Run for Mayor.**

**Committees Call Upon Him to Insist on His Candidacy.**

**"INSURGENT" SPIRIT.**

**School Board Sentiment Prevails in Commission Politics.**

**"Young Blood" Is Also Demanded by City Voters.**

**For Mayor.**  
William Green, W. H. Kemper, J. B. Billard.

**For Commissioner.**  
C. E. Jordan, Fred R. Huntoon, Eugene B. Stotts, John P. Rogers, J. J. Carter, A. A. Graham, H. B. Howard, Wm. Macferran, P. I. Bonebrake, Fred Roundtree, W. G. Tandy, E. F. Stanley, Roy L. Bone, R. A. Richards, T. S. Williams, P. W. Griggs.

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## HALF A CENTURY.

**First Presbyterian Church Celebrating Semi-Centennial.**

**Banquet Will Be Held at Six O'Clock.**

**LAST NIGHT'S SERVICE**

**Rev. S. T. McClure's Reminiscence of Topeka Presbyterians.**

**Anniversary Services to Be Held on Sunday.**

Last night the series of ceremonies in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the First Presbyterian church commenced. It was in the nature of a reminiscence meeting.

This evening the Ladies' Aid society has charge of the program which starts with a 6 o'clock banquet. The women will be the sole participants in the program which will be carried out as follows:

Organ Prelude—Mrs. Robert Garver. Our Church Extension—Mrs. A. K. Rogers. Our Foreign Missionaries—Miss Caroline Deming.

Violin solo—Mr. Donald Dick. Our Church History—Mrs. J. D. McFarland.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the congregation and friends of the church.

The services on Sunday will all be of an anniversary celebration character. In the morning a special sermon will be preached by Dr. S. S. Estey and appropriate music has been arranged for the occasion. At a "Fellowship" meeting in the afternoon greetings from all former pastors of the church now living will be read, and the pastors of the other churches of the city will extend their greetings. In the evening the services will be turned over to the Brotherhood class.

Dr. S. S. Estey presided over the meeting held last night. The first speaker was Rev. S. T. McClure, a former pastor of the church who is now field representative and correspondent of The Interior, Chicago.

The speaker told how it was in the private home of John Jackson that 17 Presbyterians presided over by Rev. A. T. Norton from the presbytery of Highland, Kan., that the First Presbyterian church had its inception. The church was enrolled in the presbytery of Highland. It was on the 9th of December, 1859, that this happened.

"It was a day of small things," said the speaker. The first church organized in the town without a building of its own and in need of everything that goes to make up the wants of a church. The following year—1860—was known as the year of drought and distress, and the church, feeling the paralyzing effect, lost hope and courage and disbanded.

"At the crucial moment a new minister came on the field—a man of ability from the Princeton seminary. He secured the rallying cry and gathered around him the scattered flock. The church was reorganized and a house of worship built. Rev. John Steele was this first minister."

"Following the drought of '60 came the civil war. The church again suffered, and the pastor labored hard to save its life. His pastorate with the First church was spent in laying the foundation."

Rev. Mr. McClure continued by telling of the death of the pastor in 1864 and the return of prosperous times after the war came to a close, and then how he was called from "Pinckney, Mo., to take the pastorate in charge."

"The announcement of the services in the church for the following Sabbath," said the speaker, in referring

to the first weeks of his ministry, "was somewhat out of the usual order. 'Mr. McClure,' the notice read, 'is quite a young man, good looking and unmarried, but of marriageable age.' It was not surprising to see the little chapel full if not overflowing. From this time on regular services were held every Sabbath."

Rev. Mr. McClure was followed by Dr. A. H. Thompson told of the development of the Sunday school. A. K. Rogers, who was the founder of the Sunday school, told of his early experiences in the church and Sunday school. Mrs. Jonathan Thomas told of the work of the ladies of the church, and Mrs. S. A. Scott spoke of the organization of the Mothers' C. E. society, the first organization of the kind in the world. Mrs. James A. Hickey is the only person still alive who was a member of the first little group.

**FIND 11 MUMMIES.**  
Rescuers in the Cherry Mine Make a Remarkable Discovery.

Cherry, Ill., Feb. 18.—Eleven bodies of miners were recovered from the St. Paul coal mine today. To the amazement of veteran mine inspectors, the bodies entombed since last November 13, when brought to the surface were found to be almost perfectly mummified.

The mummified condition was brought about by bodies having during three months been in a part of the mine which was dry and warm and the bodies going through a slow process of drying up.

"This is one of the most remarkable incidents of a disaster which has been full of wonders," declared an old mine inspector. "The mummies are in such good preservation that they might have been taken out of the ancient tombs of Egypt."

Fighting through fire and the deadly black damp which ever since the disaster has stood between them and the 165 or more bodies still entombed in the mine the rescuers found the 11 bodies in what is known as the second level. They were about 175 feet from the main air shaft. The men instead of being suffocated by the gas, which was in an air tight chamber, when the mine was finally sealed up, they remained in a kind of oven in which the temperature was a little above blood heat.

They were found with their arms stretched forward and faces down, having been suffocated as they ran, probably by a gust of heat and gas. Shut in an air tight chamber, when the mine was finally sealed up, they remained in a kind of oven in which the temperature was a little above blood heat.